

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

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AMENDMENTS AND VOTES. On the Compromise, or Omnibus Bill.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE "BUS."

IN SENATE—WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the PRESIDENT OFFICER announced the special order of the day, being the bill reported from the select Committee of Thirteen to admit California as a State into the Union, to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries. This bill was announced to be under consideration in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am desirous of getting a test vote of the Senate upon one question involved in this controversy. I am not certain but this is the best time to submit a motion in order to produce that result. We have the subjects involved in that bill before us in two shapes: once in separate bills, and then in a joint bill, the bills being substantially the same in both cases. I desire now to ascertain whether it be the wish of the Senate to proceed with them jointly or separately, because, that point being decided, it would necessarily make great difference in our action. My object, therefore, is to submit a motion which will decide whether we shall proceed to the consideration of these bills jointly or separately. In order to decide that question, I move to lay the bill on the table, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State separately, and upon that motion I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—30.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—25.

So the bill was not laid upon the table.

May 29th.
The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State into the Union, to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries.

The pending question was that offered by Mr. PRATT, and modified and adopted by Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, as follows:
"Strike out the words 'in respect to' and insert 'to introduce or exclude,' and after the words 'slavery' to insert the following proviso—"

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent said territorial legislature passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of any kind which may have been, or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, held in or introduced into said territory."

Mr. UNDERWOOD resumed and concluded the speech which he began yesterday.

The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered on the amendment of the senator from Mississippi.

Mr. CHASE. Mr. President, it is not my purpose or desire to enter at present into a discussion of the principle involved in the amendment now before the Senate. I agree with the proposer of it, [Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi], that it is exceedingly desirable to have a proposition to vote upon which means something, and has the same meaning in every part of the country. I am not able to regard this amendment as such a proposition. The senator from Mississippi declares that if we adopt it, we shall recognize, by a strong implication at least, the existence of slavery in the territories, or, at all events, the constitutional right of slaveholders to carry their slaves into them, and hold them there—Other senators deny this. Now, sir, I desire to exclude the conclusion of the senator from Mississippi, and for that purpose, submit an amendment which, I think, will have that effect. I ask that it may be read, and desire a vote upon it.

Mr. PRATT inquired whether it would be in order to offer to amend the amendment after the yeas and nays had been ordered on that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT decided that it was in order.

The SECRETARY read the amendment to the amendment, as follows:
"Provided, further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slavery or the holding of persons as property within said Territory."

Several SENATORS. It is the Wilmet Provision.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

June 5th.
Mr. DICKINSON. I have but a word to say. It has seemed to me from the beginning that an undue consequence has been given to the section under consideration, and to both the amendments proposed to it. I do not favor the original section, which prohibits legislation relating to African slavery, and shall vote to strike it out, but I shall vote for the bill if it is retained, because I deem the measure of so much consequence that I will not be turned from which I support by details of minor importance of its I do not approve. The senator from Mississippi, [Mr. DAVIS], notwithstanding the bill authorizes the territorial legislature to act upon all "rightful subjects of legislation," which he thinks may become necessary, may, by a strict construction of the section, be prohibited, and has proposed an amendment providing that nothing contained in that section shall be construed to prevent proper legislation for the protection of every species of property there, or which may be carried there in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. I suppose this amendment cannot be necessary under any view of the case, since rightful subjects of legislation are provided for; but the Senator thinks it is, and I see no particular harm in it except that it makes provision for cases already sufficiently provided for.

The senator from Ohio [Mr. CHASE] then, to guard against any inference which may be drawn from the amendment of the senator from Mississippi authorizing slavery, proposes to add a further proviso, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to authorize slavery, &c.—This is not, as has been supposed by some, an inference authorizing slavery which the Senator thinks may be drawn from the amendment of the senator from Mississippi, as, however, no such authority is there or can be put there, by construction, there is no provision necessary to rebut such presumption. Besides, as this is a proviso, to a proviso, if the amendment of the senator from Mississippi contains objectionable or doubtful phraseology it should be corrected directly, by changing the language of the amendment, and not by explaining it by a further amendment, and not by the amendment of the senator from Mississippi could possibly be construed as is supposed, I would vote to change it, but I am sure it cannot, and that no amendment is necessary.

Now, sir, I wish to say, once for all, that it is not my intention, either directly or indirectly, to favor, by voice or vote, the extension of slavery or the restriction of slavery in the territories, by Congress, or any interference with the sub-

ject whatsoever. Nor am I influenced in this conclusion by the local laws of the territory in question, either natural or artificial—the laws of nature or the laws of man, and for all the purposes of present action, I will not inquire what they are in either respect. I will stand upon the true principles of non-interference, in the broadest possible sense, for non-interference is the upholding of the fundamental principles of freedom, and for no other reason, and will leave the people of the territories and of the States to such rights and privileges as are theirs under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without addition to or diminution from such rights by the action of Congress.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. CHASE, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—30.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the senator from Mississippi.

The yeas and nays having been demanded, and ordered, the question resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clemen, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Underwood—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—30.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. SEWARD. I now submit the following amendment, to be inserted at the thirty-third section:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico."

Mr. HALE. I call for the yeas and nays on that amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I am as well prepared to vote on this amendment now as I ever shall be, but I submit whether having taken one vote on this matter, and some members of the Senate being absent, it would not be better to postpone it for the present, and to fix a time at which it may be taken?

Several Senators. "No, no, no," and cries of "Question, question."

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. Does the senator from Mississippi desire a motion?

Mr. DAVIS. I merely want to suggest that the question should be postponed.

Mr. HUNTER and other senators. "No, no, take a vote, take a vote."

Mr. DAVIS. I am content.

The question on the amendment of Mr. SEWARD was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster and Yulee—33.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. BERRIEN. I move to strike out in the sixth line of the tenth section the words "in respect to," and insert the words "establishing or prohibiting."

The section then will read:

"But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, not establishing or prohibiting African slavery."

And upon that amendment I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ALKER. I wish to offer an amendment to the amendment. After the word "slavery" insert as follows:

"That peon slavery is hereby forever abolished in the said territories."

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. That amendment is not now in order.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. BERRIEN, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb—21.

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The question now recurs on the motion to strike out the words "not establishing nor prohibiting African slavery."

Mr. CASS. I should like the words immediately preceding the words proposed to be struck out to be read.

The clause was read accordingly.

Mr. HALE. I beg leave to suggest to the Chair that the motion, as I understand it, is to strike out the whole of the clause.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The Chair will state to the senator that it would not be in order to strike out the words which he has inserted, except in connection with some other words. It is not in order to move to strike out by themselves the words "establishing or prohibiting," because they have just been inserted; but they may be struck out in connection with some other words.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As there is some doubt as to how the section will read as it now stands, and then as it will stand when amended.

The section was accordingly read as desired.

Mr. CHASE. I would inquire of the Chair whether it is in order to amend the section by striking out the words "or prohibiting African?"

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. It will be in order.

Mr. CHASE. Then I move that these words be struck out, and I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

declared that the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery shall remain in force in the territory until they shall be altered or repealed by Congress. I wish to amend the bill by adding the words immediately after the words "establishing nor prohibiting African slavery."

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. That will be a substantive proposition. The senator can offer it after the pending amendment is disposed of.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, to strike out the words "not establishing nor prohibiting African slavery," and it resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradbury, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Upham—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Clemen, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Foote, Hale, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pierce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Turney, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—33.

Mr. WALKER. I believe my amendment will now be in order. I now move to amend the bill in the tenth section, by adding, after the word "slavery," the following words: "And that peon slavery is forever abolished."

Mr. HALE. I move to amend that amendment by striking out the word "peon." [Laughter.]

Mr. WALKER. We have just voted on a proposition in regard to African slavery, and it has been rejected. There is a species of slavery which I do not wish to abolish, and against which none has been more eloquent in his declaration than the honorable senator from Louisiana. It is in regard to this species of slavery that I propose my amendment, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. BENTON. The amendment is well founded and deserves the attention of the Senate. With the view of showing the propriety of an ordinance passed at Monterey in relation to peonage:

"That no person whatever shall from henceforth hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced."

It is still stronger in the Spanish, the word *amo*, which is translated "employer," corresponding with our words, "master, owner, or proprietor." The ordinance in another clause then goes on to say:

"Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced; and if he should be proved to have taken any Indian into his service from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars."

This ordinance was issued at Monterey on the 11th of January, 1847. The word "slavery," which is in the amendment offered by the senator from Wisconsin, I do not think is technically correct. I would suggest that the word "servitude" would be more technically correct.

Mr. WALKER. I accept the suggestion of the senator from Missouri.

Mr. PRATT. It occurs to me, Mr. President, that we have no legislative power to interfere with this subject. Slavery either exists there or it does not. This peonage, to which the amendment is directed, is a matter of contract, and is intended to apply, was servitude existing by virtue of the contract of the individuals. Here, then, is this servitude existing by the recognized law of that country. Now, what right has Congress to interfere with the vested rights of these people, and say that those rights shall not exist which are guaranteed by the treaty between this country and the United States?

Mr. B. sir, if this amendment is passed, if slavery or servitude, either in the peon or the negro, is abolished there, it must include the obligation on the part of this Government to pay the debt for which that servitude was pledged, or the value of the African slave, if that species of slavery is to be abolished. I do, therefore, hope that this dispute between the two amendments, for the purpose of testing the same question again and again, will be resisted by the Senate, and that they will be voted down.

Mr. DAYTON. I feel the full force of the remarks which have just fallen from my friend friend Maryland, and it seems to me that they should arrest the attention of the Senate. It appears to me that we are proposing to interfere with vested rights, so far as we have any knowledge of this system of peonage. Now, sir, I think that whatever we may do as to the future, we should let the present stand. If it is in order now to move to amend the amendment of the senator from Wisconsin, I will move to amend it by adding after the words "peon slavery," the words "growing out of or connected with any future contract."

Mr. WALKER. I propose that the amendment, if it should be agreed to, the whole amendment can be voted down, if it be deemed necessary.

Mr. CLEMENS. I move that the Senate now adjourn.

Mr. WALKER. Will the senator from Alabama withdraw that motion for one moment, for an explanation?

Mr. WALKER. I withdraw it.

Mr. WALKER. I do not know what the senator from Maryland intended to imply by senators moving the same question again and again, but I can assure him that my motive was not to reach the question of African slavery under this guise. I assure the senator and the country that I had no such intention whatever.

One other observation. As I understand the question, it is of the kind of modified form of imprisonment for debt. Now, we know that the Congress of the United States has heretofore abolished the system of imprisonment for debt. In the case of these peons they are obliged to work for a certain master, to whom they are confined, and imprisonment for debt is only being confined to certain limits. Congress has already enacted a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, and as we are now legislating for a territory under a doctrine which has already been decided, I think we may clearly exercise this power. However, I am willing to defer to the opinions of those who are more enlightened on the subject than I am.

On motion by Mr. CLEMENS, the Senate then adjourned.

June 6th.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. DAYTON, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Bradbury, Clay, Clemen, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Douglas, Felch, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Webster—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Walker—32.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on Mr. WALKER's amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS called for the yeas and nays, and the yeas were ordered.

Mr. DICKINSON. I know enough about this peonage, from what I have read and heard, to believe it to be an execrable kind of servitude, and one which it is very desirable to get rid of; and I do not do it or intend to complicate this bill, or to embarrass it with any such questions. Whatever restrictions may have been placed in other parts of the bill, were not placed there with my consent, for I voted to strike out and get rid of them. I will not vote to legislate upon matters in this territory which have been placed in this bill, or I should rather say, which have been retained in it—by the vote of the Senate yesterday, does not embrace

legislation in the territories against this form of servitude. "All rightful subjects of legislation" shall be left open to them, and if the people in the territories are intelligent enough to legislate to regulate domestic affairs of this kind understandingly, and as it should be legislated upon, I shall despair of guiding them in this way with leading-strings three thousand miles long. I have no doubt that it is very desirable to get rid of peonage, and I have a little doubt that it will be done at an early day, but I do not desire to embarrass this bill with it. There is embarrassment enough around it already, and I prefer to keep it out, and shall vote to keep it out.

The question was then taken on Mr. WALKER's amendment, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Upham, and Walker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clemen, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—32.

So the amendment was lost.

The question being then taken upon Mr. BALDWIN's amendment, it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 32—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—32.

June 6th.

Mr. YULEE. I will move, then, to amend the bill by striking out the twenty-first section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in the said territory of Utah, so far as the same may be applicable to the same."

The question was then taken on Mr. YULEE's amendment, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Webster—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—24.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. CLEMENS. Mr. President, I desire to submit an amendment to the 39th section, as follows:

"First. The northern boundary of said State shall be as follows: Beginning at the point on the Rio del Norte, called El Paso, and running up that river twenty miles, measured by a straight line thereon; and thence eastwardly, to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red river, being the south-west angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States."

And the United States cede to the State of Texas all right, claim, and title which they have to any territory lying south of the line aforesaid. And the said State of Texas cede to the United States any right, claim, and title which it has to any territory lying north of said line."

And insert the following:

"First. The boundaries of the said State of Texas shall be confirmed and acknowledged as settled by her law of limits, passed by her Congress in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the sovereignty over the whole of the territory included in said boundaries shall be reserved absolutely to the said State of Texas."

"Second. That for the safety and comfort of the said territory, and to enable the Government of the United States the better to repress Indian depredations, and otherwise control them in such manner as the peace of the country may require, the various Indian tribes within said State shall be collected and removed to such part of the State of Texas, north of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude, as the Legislature thereof may direct; and such collection and removal shall be made under the authority and at the expense of the United States."

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. CLEMENS, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Walker—12.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. SOULE.

The yeas and nays having been demanded and ordered on the amendment, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, and Walker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—36.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. SOULE.

The yeas and nays having been demanded and ordered on the amendment, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, and Walker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—36.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. SOULE.

The yeas and nays having been demanded and ordered on the amendment, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, and Walker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—36.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. SOULE.

The yeas and nays having been demanded and ordered on the amendment, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, and Walker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemen, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—36.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. SOULE.

Mr. TURNEY. I move to strike out the 39th section. I do not deem the section important. There was some time ago a proposition by the honorable senator from Alabama, [Mr. CLEMENS], to amend the section by recognizing the line of Texas as set up by the act of Congress of the republic of Texas. The Senate